DECISION RECORD

Decision: It is my decision to authorize the issuance of a term grazing permit and a term grazing lease of public lands on the Ford Secure Trust, Hondo Canyon Ranch, Allotment #64060 and Ridgill, Allotment #64560. Any additional mitigation measures identified in the environmental impacts sections of the attached environmental assessment have been formulated into stipulations, terms and conditions. Any comments made to this proposed treatment were considered and any necessary changes have been incorporated into the environmental assessment.

A change to the environmental assessment was made when it was discovered that the 810 acres within the irrigated pastures on Allotment #64060 were actually 810 acres of water rights. The excluded area was mapped, using the Global Positioning System and the Geographic Information System; the acreage was found to be 2,229. This resulted in a re-calculation of the percentage of public land, changing it from 48 percent to 50 percent, resulting in 917 Cows Year Long at 50 percent public land for 5502 Animal Unit Months on this allotment.

The fundamentals of rangeland health are identified in 43 CFR §§ 4180.1 and pertain to watershed function, ecological processes, water quality and habitat for threatened and endangered (T&E) species and other special status species. Based on the available data and professional judgement, the evaluation by this environmental assessment indicates that the conditions identified in the fundamentals of rangeland health exist on the allotment.

In accordance with 43 CFR §§ 4160.2, any applicant, permittee, lessee, or other affected interests may protest this proposed decision in person or in writing to the authorized officer within 15 days after receipt of this decision. Please be specific in your points of protest. In the absence of a protest, this decision will become final without further notice.

Written appeal may be filed to the Final Decision for the purpose of a hearing before an administrative law judge under 43 CFR §§ 4.470. A period of 30 days after receipt of the Final Decision is provided in which to file an appeal in this office. (43 CFR §§ 4160.3 (c))

Signed by T. R. Kreager — 10/20/99
Assistant Field Manager — Date

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
for
GRAZING AUTHORIZATION

ALLOTMENTS 64060 & 64560
Townships 11 and 12 South, Ranges 19, 20, 21, 21½ and 22 East
Various Sections

EA-NM-066-98-104

OCTOBER 1998

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Roswell Field Office
Roswell, New Mexico

ALLOTMENTS 64060 & 64560
Townships 11 and 12 South, Ranges 19, 20, 21, 21½ and 22 East
Various Sections

EA-NM-066-98-104
OCTOBER 1998

I. Introduction

A. Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The grazing regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations 4110) allow for a ten-year permit to be issued for grazing inside the grazing district boundary and ten year leases on allotments outside the grazing district boundary. The Roswell Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) (October 1997) states a livestock grazing management goal of providing effective and efficient management of allotments to maintain, improve and monitor range conditions. A site specific analysis of the impacts of issuing a grazing permit and a grazing lease to the applicant, Ford Secure Trust, is needed for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and to make an informed decision.

This document will analyze the site specifics of authorizing the issuance of the permit on Allotment 64060 (Hondo Canyon Ranch) and a grazing lease on Allotment 64560 (Ridgill), other future actions such as range improvement projects will be addressed in a project specific environmental assessment. There are no current plans for additional management actions on these allotments. These allotments are within the Mixed Desert shrub vegetative community, the Drainages, Draws and Canyons community, the Pinon-Juniper community and the Grassland community as identified in the Roswell RMP/EIS. Vegetative communities managed by the Roswell Field Office are identified and explained in the RMP/EIS. Appendix 11 of the Draft RMP/EIS describes the Desired Plant Community (DPC) concept and identifies the components of each community.

B. Conformance with Land Use Planning

The Roswell RMP/EIS has been reviewed to determine if the proposed action conforms with the land use plan's Record of Decision. The Roswell RMP/EIS states a livestock grazing management goal of providing effective and efficient management of allotment to maintain, improve and monitor range conditions. The proposed action is consistent with the RMP/EIS.

C. Relationships to Statues, Regulations, or Other Plans

The proposed action is consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1700 et seq.); the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (TGA) (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.), as amended; the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), as amended; the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S.C. 1535 et seq.) As amended; and the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) (43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.)

II. Proposed Action and Alternatives

A. Proposed Action

The proposed action is to authorize a grazing permit on Allotment 64060 (Hondo Canyon Ranch) for 917 Animal Units (AUs) year long for ~~5282~~ 5502 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) and a grazing lease on Allotment 64560 (Ridgill) for 2 AUs year long for 24 AUMs for the term of ten years. The permit and lease would be offered to Ford Secure Trust c/o Royce Griggs.

B. No Authorization Alternative

This alternative, if selected, would be to not issue a grazing permit for Allotments 64060 or a lease on Allotment 64560. No grazing would be authorized on the federal land within the allotments.

III. Affected Environment

A. General Setting

Allotment 64060 is located in Lincoln and Chaves Counties, about twelve miles west of Roswell, New Mexico. The allotment is made up of eleven pastures, and four traps of various sizes. The allotment is watered by three base water wells, a water pipeline system, several dirt tanks, irrigation canals and the Rio Hondo. The allotment consists of ~~16,669~~ 16,653 acres of public land and approximately ~~16,694~~ 15,291 acres of private land (See attached map). The allotment surrounds but does not include a tract of approximately ~~810~~ 2,229 acres of privately held irrigated fields.

Allotment 64560 is located in Lincoln County, on the west side of Allotment 64060, outside the grazing district boundary. This allotment consists of 90 acres of public land and 8,945 acres of private land. The allotment is split into three pastures and one trap. Four wells exist within the allotment. The Rio Hondo bisects the ranch, but no public land borders the river.

Allotment 64060 (Hondo Canyon Ranch) lies inside the Roswell Grazing District Boundary, established subsequent to the Taylor Grazing Act, and it is administered under Section 3 of the TGA. The permitted use on a Section 3 permit is established by the amount of forage produced on the public lands and all other controlled lands, such as private, leased and state

grazing leased lands. The public animal unit months are then derived from the amount of

forage from the public lands in relationship to all forage produced. During the late 1930's and 40's BLM and the allottee at that time agreed to the number of stock the ranch could run. Since then, BLM Roswell has been very involved in vegetation monitoring and range evaluations. Using these data adjustments to stocking rates and total numbers has been made on allotments throughout the resource area. BLM has established the number of stock allowed on the entire ranch, inclusive of all land status, excluding only lands that are not controlled by the allottee (not owned or leased).

Allotment 64560 (Ridgill) is located outside the Roswell Grazing District Boundary. It is administered under Section 15 of the TGA. Permitted use on scattered tracts is determined by the amount of forage produced on the public lands alone and the number of stock on the entire ranch is not controlled by the BLM. Due to the small amount of public land (90 acres) on this allotment, the BLM does not control the number of stock allowed on the entire ranch.

The area of Allotment 64060 and 64560 consists of rolling grass covered hills, with a mixed desert shrub aspect. The average elevation ranges from 4050 to 4900 feet above sea level. Grass species make up 81 percent of the production in the existing plant community. The average recorded precipitation for the area is 12.58 inches (recorded in Roswell, NM). Most of the annual precipitation falls during high intensity, short duration thunderstorms occurring from May to October.

The following resources or values have been evaluated and are either not present or are not affected by the proposed action or alternatives in the EA: Prime/Unique Farmlands, Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Hazardous Wastes, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. The impact of the proposed action and alternative to minority or low-income populations or communities has been considered and no significant impact is anticipated.

B. Affected Resources

1. Soils

The soils present on Allotment #64560 and #64060 in Lincoln County are Ector-Kimbrough association, gently sloping, moderately sloping, the Ector-Rock outcrop association, moderately steep and the Ector-Rock outcrop association, both which are found in Lincoln and Chaves counties. The soils in Chaves County are the Bigetty-Pecos association, the Lozier-Tencee complex, the Pecos-Dev association, the Reakor-Pecos association, the Pecos silty clay loam, nonsaline, 0-3 percent slopes, the Tencee cobbly loam, 5-30 percent slopes on gently rolling to hilly areas, the Tencee-Upton complex, and the Upton-Atoka association.

Soils on the uplands are generally very shallow to shallow, well drained, moderately permeable. They are nearly level to very steep cobbly loams and gravelly loams. Most are 4 to 20 inches deep over limestone, indurated caliche and rock outcrop. Soils in the valleys are deep, well drained and moderately well drained. They range from very slowly permeable to moderately rapidly permeable. These soils are level to nearly level of various textures on the flood plains. The loams, which are either cobbly or silty clay loams, vary from being rarely to frequently flooded.

More information on these soils can be found in the “Soil Survey of Chaves County, New

Mexico, Southern Part" and the "Soil Survey of Lincoln County, New Mexico".

2. Vegetation

The vegetation on the public land within Allotment #64060 fits three major range sites: the Shallow CP-4, Very Shallow CP-4, and Limestone Hills CP-4. In the Shallow CP-4 Range sites black grama is the most abundant grass, while sideoats grama, hairy grama, blue grama, Halls panicum, vine mesquite, wolftail, burrograss, sand dropseed, tridens, sand and ear muhly, tobosa and three-awn are also found. Shrubs such as catclaw acacia, yucca, broom snakeweed, littleleaf sumac, bear-grass and mesquite are also found on this range site. Forbs which may occur in this area are buckwheat, croton, wooly groundsel, bladderpod, and globemallow.

In the Very Shallow CP-4 Range site, black grama is again the most abundant grass with good representations of sideoats grama, tridens, dropseed, blue grama, burro grass and three-awn. Other grasses such as tobosa, sand and ear muhly, vine mesquite, hairy grama and wolftail were also noted on these sites. The shrub component is made up of yucca, cactus, with some mesquite and an occasional broom snakeweed, mormon tea and catclaw. Many of the same forbs found in the Shallow CP-4 site were apparent in the Very Shallow CP-4 Range site.

The Limestone Hills CP-4 Range site, found on generally on the most shallow soils with the greatest amount of slope, has a high amount of black grama, blue grama and sideoats. Other grasses noted in this site are hairy grama, three awn, muhlys, dropseeds, and wolftail. The forb component in all of the range sites varies from year to year, dependent upon the amount and timing of precipitation.

3. Wildlife

The area provides habitat for small animals, birds, rodents, and a sustainable population of mule deer and barbary sheep. The area does contain motts of brush or tree species that could provide quality cover for the larger animals. The allotment is located in the Macho Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA). The management goal for the WHA is to manage for a healthy population of pronghorn within the special management area.

4. Threatened and Endangered Species

The only known threatened or endangered species of plant or animals on Allotments 64060 and 64560 is the bald eagle. A list of federal threatened, endangered and candidate species reviewed for this EA can be found in Appendix 11 of the Roswell Approved RMP (AP11-2). Of the listed species, avian species such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon may be observed in the general geographic area during migration or winter months. There are no designated critical habitat areas within this allotment. The swift fox is a Federal Candidate species that may occupy or utilize the area, refer to the Biological Opinion (AP11-38) in the Roswell RMP for a detailed description of the range, habitats and potential threats.

5. Livestock Management

The allotments are grazed by cattle and sheep, using a cow-calf and a sheep operation. The latest grazing permit on Allotment 64060 (Hondo Canyon Ranch) was for 357 cows and 2800 sheep, the lease on Allotment 64560 (Ridgill) was for 2 cows. The livestock are rotated in the pastures, using a best pasture rotation system. As the public land lies on the uplands, rest periods generally occur during the summer when the stock are moved to an area of all private land.

6. Visual Resources

Allotments 64060 and 64560 are located in a Class III and a Class IV Visual Resource Management (VRM) Area. The Class III rating area extends approximately 1 to 2 miles either side of US Highway 70/380 which traverses Allotment 64060 and forms the northern and western border of Allotment 64560. The Class IV rating area extends over the remaining portion of the allotments. The Class III rating means that contrast to the basic elements caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the landscape. The changes, however, should remain subordinate in the existing landscape. The Class IV rating means that contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature in the landscape in terms of scale. However, changes should repeat the basic elements of the landscape.

7. Water Quality

The Rio Hondo is a major tributary of the Pecos River, flowing through the allotment from west to east. It passes through Roswell before reaching the river approximately 21 miles to east. The Hondo is perennial in the relatively steep-gradient reach on the upper end of the allotment, but is ephemeral in the alluvial valley below the ranch headquarters. Water withdrawals for irrigation of fields in the lower reach reduce streamflows. Livestock access to the Hondo is limited by fences and steep slopes.

The New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission has designated uses for ephemeral and perennial reaches of the Rio Hondo (WQCC 1995). Designated uses below the perennial reach (Segment 2206) include irrigation, livestock watering, wildlife habitat, secondary contact (e.g., wading), and warmwater fishery. These include uses in the mainstem of the Pecos River which can be affected by flow contributed from the Rio Hondo. Designated uses for the perennial reach of the Rio Hondo (Segment 2208) include fish culture, irrigation, livestock watering, wildlife habitat, coldwater fishery, and secondary contact.

Water quality assessments are performed by the State of New Mexico to determine whether designated uses are being supported. Water quality on the both reaches of the Rio Hondo is sufficient to fully support the its designated uses (WQCC 1994).

Dirt tanks, irrigation canals and the Rio Hondo are the only surface water, none of which are located on the public land. The amount of water and period of retention in the dirt tanks is dependent on the weather conditions. Ground water is pumped from seven drilled wells. The quality of the well water is adequate for livestock and wildlife use, and irrigation.

8. Floodplains, Riparian/Wetlands

Within this allotment floodplains exist that are recorded on Federal Emergency Management Agency maps. The identified floodplains are generally the major drainages along the Rio Hondo and Rocky Arroyo. Water pipelines, fences and roads cross the floodplains, no adverse impacts have resulted from these improvements. No future permanent, above ground structures will be authorized on federal lands within the floodplains.

Areas along the perennial reaches of the Rio Hondo are considered to be riparian or wetland areas. As these areas exist on private land no permanent study locations have been placed. It has been noted that the riparian types of vegetation such as cottonwoods, sedges, and willows are present and appear to be abundant and vigorous. Again, as these areas exist on private land no further discussion will be included on this subject.

9. Air Quality

Air quality is good. The area is in a Class II area for the prevention of significant deterioration of air, as defined in the federal Clean Air Act. Class II areas allow a moderate amount of air quality degradation.

10. Recreation, Caves and Karst

Recreation: Dispersed recreational opportunities exist in Allotment 64060 as access to the public land is available along US Highway 70/380. Dispersed recreational activities include hunting, caving, fishing, sightseeing, bird watching, primitive camping, mountain biking, horseback riding and hiking. Off Highway Vehicle designation for public lands within this allotment are classified as "Limited" to existing roads and trails. The majority of public lands in this allotment can only be accessed by foot (hiking, or walking).

Recreation opportunities are very limited in Allotment 64560 because the public has limited legal/physical access to public lands. The two parcels of public land within this allotment exist along the edge of the allotment, one along a curve in US Highway 70/380 and the other is surrounded by private lands.

Caves and Karst: Allotment 64060 is located within a designated area of High Karst and Cave Potential.

Although a complete significant cave or karst inventory has not been completed for the public lands located in this grazing allotment, a significant cave or karst feature is known to exist within this allotment. Monitoring of the Cave/Karst feature will be necessary to determine if protective measures are required in the future.

Allotment 64560 is located within a designated area of medium Karst or Cave Potential.

Off Highway Vehicle designation for the public land within these allotments is classified as "Limited" to existing roads and trails.

IV. Environmental Impacts

A. Impacts of the Proposed Action

1. Soils

The soils will be influenced by livestock grazing directly by compaction, trailing that may break through the turf, chipping of soil surface caused by hoof action, and recycling of nutrients. Infiltration rates are increased by chipping of soil surface over most of the area but will be decreased by compaction around watering, trailing, and bedding areas. The area of compaction would be relatively small. Livestock remove vegetation that would have reduced the erosive forces of wind, rain and surface runoff. Proper utilization levels and grazing distribution patterns under the present operation retain sufficient vegetative cover so as to maintain the stability of the soils. The level of grazing identified in the proposed action would continue to maintain an adequate ground cover for protection and the development of the soils. The percentage of bare ground and rock found on the public land within the allotment fall within the parameters established by the RMP/EIS for this vegetative community.

2. Vegetation

There are eleven vegetative studies on these allotments, established in 1982. Ecological condition as shown by the data collected from 1982 through 1997 indicate the vegetation is sustainable at the proposed amount of grazing by livestock. The most recent data show the ecological condition for the area evaluated to be in high good condition, having risen from a rating of 54 to 75. Vegetation studies indicate that the diversity and amount of vegetation present meets the multiple resource requirements and will support the number of livestock proposed for these allotments. Copies of the monitoring data and the analysis of the data are available at the Roswell Field Office.

The following table summarized monitoring data for the Ford Allotment 64060 and 64560; these averages are weighted in relation to pasture size.

64060 Monitoring Data Summary, Allotment Averages from 1982 to 1997							
	Grasses	Forbs	Shrubs	Trees	Litter	Bare Ground	Rocks
Percent composition of vegetative cover	90.6	0.96	8.05	0.37	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Ground Cover	19.9		2.73		11.69	40.67	25.01

64560 Monitoring Data Summary, Allotment Averages from 1982 to 1997							
	Grasses	Forbs	Shrubs	Trees	Litter	Bare Ground	Rocks
Percent composition of vegetative cover	90.03	0.22	9.18	0.54	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Ground Cover	15.52		3.65		20.23	27.95	32.64

3. Wildlife

Domestic livestock will continue to utilize vegetative resources needed by a variety of wildlife species for life history functions within this allotment. The magnitude of livestock grazing impacts on wildlife is dependent upon the species of wildlife being considered, and it's habitat needs. In general, livestock stocking rate adjustments have been made in the past to minimize the direct competition for those vegetative resources needed by a variety of wildlife species. Cover habitat for wildlife will remain the same as the existing situation. Maintenance and operation of existing waterings will continue to provide dependable water sources for wildlife, as well as livestock

4. Threatened and Endangered Species

Livestock grazing as a result of the grazing permit, May affect, but not likely adversely affect the bald eagle and peregrine falcon. It is expected that habitat and range condition would be maintained or improved by authorizing grazing conducive with vegetation production goals. Habitat for wintering bald eagles would not have significant negative impacts by livestock grazing since there is no presence of riparian habitats nearby, and no active or suitable nesting habitat. Positive impacts may result to the bald eagle from the proposed action by increasing the amount of carrion during the late winter and early spring in sheep allotments. The important riparian habitat that is required for the peregrine falcon is located all on private lands and not under surface management control of the Bureau of Land Management.

5. Livestock Management

The proposed action would allow the existing livestock management to continue. The existing management is not causing any adverse impacts to the environment. The distribution and supply of livestock water is available for wildlife. Livestock under rotation grazing will continue to maintain or increase ground cover by stimulating growth of vegetation and by scattering litter which protects the soil from wind and water erosion.

6. Visual Resources

Visual resources will be managed to meet the Visual Resource Management class. All proposed management activities will be evaluated with regard to visual resource management and those project that are compatible with the character of the natural landscape will be encouraged. No management actions should be proposed that would degrade visual quality to the extent that a change in any VRM class will result. The continued grazing of livestock would not affect the form or color of the landscape, or the

primary aspect of the vegetation within the allotment.

7. Water Quality
Livestock grazing will not have a significant influence on water quality. The State of New Mexico conducts water-quality assessments to ensure a streams segments' designated uses are supported. The uses on Segments 2206 and 2208 are fully supported, indicating water quality is not significantly affected by livestock grazing on the allotment. The ground water is not affected by livestock grazing.

8. Floodplains, Riparian/Wetlands
No impacts to the floodplains are known, by keeping structures out of floodplains, impacts should not occur.

9. Air Quality
The proposed action will not have an effect on the air quality. The air quality will remain virtually the same as present.

10. Recreation, Caves and Karst
Grazing should have little or no impact on the dispersed recreational opportunities within Allotment 64060, since the recreational use of these public lands are relatively low. The evidence or presence of livestock can negatively affect visitors who desire solitude, unspoiled landscape views or hike without seeing signs of livestock. However, grazing can benefit some forms or recreation, such as hunting, by creating new water sources for game animals.

Grazing would have little or no affect on the recreational opportunities, since the recreating public has no legal or physical access to the parcels of public land in Allotment 64560. Recreation activities that could occur within this grazing allotment are limited or non-existent due to land patterns

Continued grazing of the allotment may affect significant caves or karst resources if protective measures are not followed. If monitoring determines that significant caves or karst features are being affected by grazing, additional protective measures will be required. The protective measures could include, but are not limited to, the following actions: Fencing sinks, cave entrances or arroyos from multiple-use impacts; removing check-dams, erosion control projects and stock ponds; closing roads; no chemical vegetation removal. The area around significant caves or karst features should be treated sensitively, so no adverse impacts affect the cave or karst feature.

B. Impacts of the No Livestock Grazing Alternative

1. Soils
The soil will not be subjected to compaction, chipping or standing vegetation reduction that is associated with livestock grazing. The stability and development of the soil would be about the same as with grazing. Soil compaction would be reduced on the allotment around drinking troughs and along trails.

2. Vegetation
There would be small change in the types and amounts of vegetation found within the allotment. It is expected that the number of plant species found within the allotment will remain the same. Vegetation will continue to be utilized by wildlife but the removal of the standing vegetation by livestock would be absent.

3. Wildlife
There would be no competition between livestock and wildlife for forage or cover.

4. Threatened and Endangered Species
There would be no change to the bald eagle or the peregrine falcon habitat if the no grazing alternative was selected.

5. Livestock Management
Under the no grazing alternative there would be no grazing on the federal land in the area of Allotment 64060 or Allotment 64560. This would have an adverse economic impact to the livestock operation.

6. Visual Resources
No change in the visual resources, scale, land-form, and color will occur with the no grazing alternative.

7. Water Quality
A slight improvement in surface water quality will be achieved with the no grazing alternative. This is anticipated because the removal of standing vegetation will not be occurring to the degree allowed in the proposed action. More standing vegetation will slow runoff during precipitation events which will reduce sediments into the water. Ground water will not be changed by the no grazing alternative.

8. Floodplains, Riparian/Wetlands
Impacts to the floodplains would be the same as the proposed action.

9. Air Quality
There would be no change to the air quality with the no grazing alternative.

10. Recreation, Caves and Karst.
This alternative would have no effect on recreation, caves or karst features.

V. Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts of the grazing and no grazing alternatives were considered in Chapter 4 of Rangeland Reform '94 Draft Environmental Impact Statement and in Chapter 4 of the Roswell Resource Area Proposed RMP/EIS. The no livestock grazing alternative was not selected in either document.

On the allotment specific level, there will be no cumulatively significant impacts from the proposed action or from the no grazing alternative.

VI. Residual Impacts

The area has been grazed by livestock since the early part of the 1900's, if not longer. Recent vegetative monitoring studies have shown that grazing, at the current permitted numbers of animals, is sustainable. If the mitigation measures are enacted, then there would be no residual impacts to the proposed action.

VII. Mitigating Measures

Vegetation monitoring studies will continue to be conducted and the permitted numbers of livestock will be adjusted if necessary. If new information surfaces that livestock grazing is negatively impacting other resources, action will be taken at that time to mitigate those impacts.

Literature Citations

New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission. 1994. Water quality and water pollution control in New
Mexico, 1994. NMED/SWQ-94/4. 243 pp.

New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission. 1995 State of New Mexico
standards for interstate and intrastate streams. 20 NMAC 6.1. 51 pp.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT/RATIONALE

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT: I have reviewed this environmental assessment including the explanation and resolution of any potentially significant environmental impacts. I have determined the proposed action will not have significant impacts on the human environment and that preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required.

Rational for Recommendations: The proposed action would not result in any undue or unnecessary environmental degradation. The proposed action will be in compliance with the Roswell Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (October, 1997)

_____ _____

T. R. Kreager, Date
Acting Assistant Field Office Manager - Resources